CHARLES O'CONOR.

The Charges Against Him Pronounced Malicious.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT LAWYERS.

His Defence of Mrs. Forrest Thought to be Kind, Generous and Chivalrous.

PRESENTATION LETTERS AND SPEECHES.

Mr. Charles O'Conor's roply to the charges made against him in connection with his action as counsel for Mrs. Edwin Forrest in the celebrated Forrest divorce suit, which was published in full in the HER-ALD, naturally formed a principal topic of conversation throughout all circles yesterday. It was among lawyers that the subject was fully discussed.

As samples of the general opinion held by the most

eminent lawyers of this city interviews are published which were had with Chief Justice C. P. Daly, ex-Judge Fullerton and Henry L. Clinton. Appended also will be found the statements of both Mr. Henry Sedley and Mrs. Sinclair (Forrest), in which it will be found they maintain the charges to be true.

With regard to the assertion that has been made that it was with a view to support herself that Mrs. Forrest went on the stage, a contrary opinion was expressed yesterday to the writer. Indeed, some of her former riends, occupying prominent positions in the community, state in most positive language that the very fact of her appearance on the stage the proof that she always expected to pay Mr. O'Couor for his services. She repeatedly, they say, stated that it was in order to obtain money to pay him his costs that she intended to appear before public. Her debut was against the express wish of her counsel and others interested in her, for it was thought such a proceeding could but tend to prejudice

In a conversation with Hon. Charles P. Daly, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, that gentleman stated that he thought the reply of Mr. O'Conor to the charges that had been made against him was hardly required, for no one believed in their truth. He, as a lawyer, did not imagine that Mr. O'Conor ever intended to have the idea conveyed that he had entered the suit as counsel, without expectation of utceedingly small for the magnitude of the case and the ength of time in which he was engaged in asserting Mrs. Forrest's rights. He thought Mr. O'Conor had behaved most magnanimously. The case was a most intricate and complicated one, and but few lawbehaved most magnanimously. The case was a most intricate and complicated one, and but few lawyers could have carried it through to such a successful issue. The idea that Mr. O'Conor was to receive no pay had probably gotten abroad from the fact that it was known that his client had no money to expend, and that he, in order to win the battle, was obliged to pay out large sums from his own pocket, but that he telt sure of ultimately winning a victory, and, as a cousequence, the settlement of his fees. At the time he (Judge Daly) made the presentation to Mr. O'Conor on behalf of the ladies he had conceived no idea either then or before that that gentleman had been acting gratuitously. It was not so understood, as ar an he knew, by any of the subscribers to the present, or by the profession generally. Mr. O'Conor he always looked upon as a most upright man and cultured gentleman, whose honor could not be impeached. The charges, he thought, were wifully malicious as well as rivelous. He had not had time, he sand, to read Mr. O'Conor's reply as presented to the Bar Association, and was, therefore, unable to talk upon that point.

RENRY L. CLINTON'S OPINION.

In answer to questions put to him yesterday by the writer, Mr. Henry L. Clinton said substantially as follows:—With regard to the charges made against Mr. O'Conor, I think them simply absurd. They were so thought when they were first published, and there was no necessity for Mr. O'Conor to notice them in any way; yet, for all that, I think his course has been was if only as an example to younger members of the Bar. In respect to the charges made by Mr. O'Conor in his bild of costs I think they have were ridiculously low, in fact the amount he received in all was by no means a fair removeration for his services. The suit lasted nineteen years. That he ever intended that it should be considered that he was acting as counsel grait tously I do not tor one instant believe, He simply, in the first pince, had no idea that the legal proceedings would spread over so

not doubting his finally securing a verdict in layor of Mrs. Forrest, he OUT of PURE KINDHEARTEDNESS, generosity and sympathy for a woman situated as Mrs. Forrest was, was content to help her and trust to the future for his reward. The seit was a costly one, and Mr. O'Conor silvanced large sums to carry it on, and it was probably from this lact becoming known that the impression got abroad that he was acting without ice. I think, however, such a supposition would be preposterous, for now could a man like Mr. O'Conor afford to give so many years of his time for nothing? As it turned out I many he would have been better without ever having had anything to do with the case whatever, for after all, I figure out that he was, at the time of the settlement, several thousand dolars in cash worse off than when he went into the case, taking into consideration the loan he made of \$15,000 to one party and smaller sums to others. The charges were published I feel certain in order that some private end might be gained, and I am the more convinced of that since reading Mr. O'Conor's statement, tor, in his remarks he makes allusions to several lacts which, considered in conjunction, are very significant. Mr. O'Conor's action throughout, I think, was most kind, generous and chivalric.

JUDGE FULLERTON'S OPINION.

A visit was paid by a HERALD reporter yesterday afternoon to Judge William W. Fullerton, of the firm of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, with a view to obtaining the opinion of the Judge in regard to the charges against Mr. Charles O'Conor. The following conversa-REPORTER -- Judge, have you read the answer of Mr.

Charles O'Conor to the charges made against him with reference to his action in regard to Mrs. Forrest?
Judge FULLERTON—Yes, I have. I read nearly all of

REPORTER-Do you think there is any just founda-REFORTER—Do you think there is any just foundation to the charge?

Judge FULLERTON—I think it is a gratuitous and unnecessary criticism on a really kind action. The world
will never know the amount of real hard work that
Charles O'Conor gave to that case. It was one of the
most complicated suits that was ever brought to trial,
and yet in all the numerous counter actions that were
prought be never made a laise step and gained every
point for his client that could be secured by law.

REFORTER—What do you think about his bill of

point for his client that could be secured by hav.

RECORTER—What do you think about his bill of charjes?

Judge Fullerrox—I think it not one quarter sufficient to compensate him for the amount of work he put into the case.

REPORTER—But it is reported that he agreed to conduct the case without any fee.

Judge Fullerrox—I had is hardly probable, but such a story may probably have arisen through the fact if at there was very sittle prospect of his ever reaping any benefit from the cause, as very few people believed that Mrs. Forrest would gain her suit.

REPORTER—It was not a favorable suit, then, that he had undertaken?

Judge Fullerrox—I should say not, especially when Forrest contered a counter action against Mrs. Forrest for adultery. People's opinions were divided; some were with Forrest and some with Mrs. Forrest laws to the forest and some with Mrs. Forrest Judge Fullerrox—Yes, sir, I joined him on the day he was summing up Mrs. Forrest's case. He took a cery great interest in the biantiff or he never would have notwanced her the large sums of money which she received from him time by time. He paid all the expenses of the suit and made special advances to her at regular intervals.

REPORTER—Then, in your opinion, Judge, Mr. Charles of Gonor has a test in every shape and form as a gentleman should have done.

Judge Fullerrox—Yes, sir; I do not think for one mement that Mr. O'Conor would ever commit any act reflecting discredit on the profession of which he is such a brilliant ornament.

Mrs. Sinclair, and he mewspapers in response to Mr. Hearly Sediey said yesterday that at present he would profer to say nothing in the newspapers in response to Mr. O'Conor's document. If a properly constituted committee for the investigation of the whole matter cals on him he will be ready to keep the account of the confidence of the work and the connection of Mrs. Sinclair, as bears upon the questions at issue, From this assertion it is clear that he is not willing to conce all that Mr. O'Conor states, but for the present

concede all that Mr. O'conor states, the prefers to be shent.

As for Mrs. Sinclair, she adheres to the statements also made in the original report. She did not seek their publicity, but merely made the assertions credited to her in response to direct questions. She, too, prefers to say nothing about the matter at present, more than that her first statements are true.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Judge Charles P. Daly to Mr. O'Conor, presenting to the atter, on the part of thirty ladies of New York, a vase of silver, as an expression of their admiration of the

DEAR SEE -Will you accept the as companying gift, as ex-

of obligation for your noble conduct toward one of our own sex?
But for your prompt and generous capousal of Mrs. For rear cause and the unflinching energy and endurance with which you conducted it, her triumph over seemingly resistives injustice and calcumpy probably never would have been

gained. We have sympathized with her in ner wrongs and rejoiced with her in her visidisations, yet we ask your acceptance of this expression of our regard, not only because you were her this expression of our regard, but only because you were her only her character ageinst seed that, in vinitieating succeeding to the character ageinst seed and the succeeding the community, and that every house and freside in this community, and that every woman's fair name is saier by the example.

By this, your most chivalrous defence of the weak against saler or the example. By this, your most chivalrous defence of the weak against the strong, you have won for yourself the admiring respect of the public at large, and especially the six whise sentiments the givers of this memoriat believe they represent. With two or three exceptions, we me personally strangers to your client and yourself; but we offer our sincre wishes for your happiness, and remain, gratefully and respectfully, your blends. THIGLY LADLES OF NEW YOUR. for your happiness, and cemain, gratefully and respectfully your friends, THIRTY LADIES OF NEW YORK, PERSONAL 24, 1852.

CHARLES O'CONOR HONORED BY JUDGE DALY-MR.
O'CONOR'S REPLY.
NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1852.

adiant.

That result was an ample reward for whatever of labor devolved upon me, yet I most gratefully accept the unhoped for addition now so delicately tendered. I am forbidden to recognize the individual doners, and can respond only to the principle which they represent.

Let me, then, pray for myself and my brethren of the Bar, that we may ever cherish with unswering devotion the pure and elevated sentiments which their approval has consecrated. With greal respect and exteen 1 am, dear sir, yours truly,

THE SECOND PRESENTATION. A short time after the prezentation of the "Ladies ase" a number of members of the Bar met at the

residence of General Charles W. Sandford in order to testify their admiration and approval of Mr. O'Conor's to be given him in the first place took the form of a banquet, succeeded by the presenting to him by Mr. been subscribed for by eighty of the most distinguished members of the Bar. The following are the addresses delivered on that occasion, together with the inscrip-tion on the plate:—

members of the Bar. The following are the addresses delivered on that occasion, together with the inscription on the plate:

ME. DANIEL LOND'S ADDRESS.

SIR—Your professional friends have witnessed your conduct of the Forrest case with admiration, but without surprise. You delended a described wife sought to be repudiated with disgrace. You proved, by the law and the evidence, to the Cuart and jury, that she was innocent. You converted your defence into a conquest. You filled with success that office of the profession, which allies it to chivalry. We could not fail to notice the natione, labor and perseverance with which you did your duty; your forberance under trying elecunstances; your steadfastness is battling with unexpected difficulties. We may but allude to your disinterestedness and ability, your learning and eloquence: but we may and do sympatize in the gratification of your success. We do not presume to speak for the public; it has long spoken for itself in the confidence it reposes in you. We take no part in the so far terminated controversy—it would not become us. Simply as incubers of your profession we appreciate this effort so successfully made. We would perpetuate our estimation of it by an enduring momorial of our respect and esteem.

We know that one gift, now before you, will not be the less acceptable from its being the gift of friends. By strangers it may be thought more homerable to you as recording the verdict of your persers and competitors, the competent judges, the daily witnesses of your professional life.

Accept this expression of the honor in white we hold you. We feel that expression of the honor in white we hold you. We feel that expression of the honor in white we hold you. We feel that expression of the honor in white we hold you. The studies of our profession are directed to the ascertainment of trath; the sim of the macertainment of trath; the sim of one of the provided in the surface of the profession of the honor in white we hold your press the emosions it has excited is imp

CHARLES O'CONOR, BSQ.

by his assentester of the New York Bar to evince their appreciation of the integrity which has distinguished him as a man and an advocate; and of the zeal, disinterestedness, learning and cloquence which have rendered his professional career illustrious. [Here follows the names of the donors.]

CHINESE MANIFESTO. [From the Alta California.]

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC:-The United States has been open to Chinese emigra tion for more than twenty years. Many Chinamet have come; few have returned. Why is this? Because, among our Chinese people, a few in California have acquired a tortune and returned home with joy A desire to obtain a competency having arisen in the heart, our people have not shrunk from totl and trouble. They have expected to come here for one or two years and make a little fortune and return. Who among them ever thought of all these difficulties? Expensive rents, expensive living. A day without work means a day without food. For this reason, though wages are low, yet they are compelled to labor and live in daily poverty, quite unable to return to their native land. Now this nonorable country is discussing the importance of prohibiting the further emigration of the Chinese. This is very good indeed. First, because it will relieve the American people of trouble and anxiety of unind; secondly, the Chinese will no longer be wanderers in a foreign land. Both parties will thus be benefited. But this result should be brought about in a reasonable manner. It is said that the six Chinese companies bay and import Chinamen into this country. How can such things be sale? Our six companies have, year after year, sent letters discouraging our people from coming to this country, but the people have not beheved us and have continued to come. The necessary expenses of these poor newcomers are a constant drain upon the resources of those already settled here, so that the Chinese residents of this country are also opposed to this rapid Chinese emigration. But the capitalists of this honorable country are constantly calling for Chinese cheap labor. The white laboring men of this country are very angry because the Chinese obtain employment which they claim belongs to white men alone, and so they hate the Chinamen, sometimes throw stones at them, sometimes strike them on the street and constantly curse them. The Chinese people cannot return such treatment in the same kind, lest other nations hearing of such things should ridicule the laws of this honorable country as of no use. To p ontolit the Chinese from coming to this country is not a difficult task. Formerly His imperial Majesty our august Emperer made a treaty of amity and friendship with the government of this honorable country. So the treaty, or why not limit the number of immigrants on each steamer to a very few. Then more would elapse before not a trace of the Chinese to come here, who all patients and honorable coun pensive rents, expensive living. A day without work cans a day without food. For this reason, though

PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT.

Otto Kurber and Charles Schnitzer, the alleged assatiants of Frederick Rubsam, at Greenville, were ar-rested and locked up in the Fourth precinct station at rested and locked up in the Fourth precinct station at Jersey City yesterday. Rubsam is in a very critical condition and his physician states that if fever sets in he will die. Rubsam presided at at a meeting of a German club on Monday night, and had a warm dispute with the prisoners rolative to the business of the club. After the neeting adjourned Rubsam was on his way home through Bergen avenue, when he was attacked and felled to the ground by a terrible blow from one of the prisoners. They then full upon him and beat him till he became insensible. He was carried to his noise in an unconscious condition. He identified both the prisoners as his associated.

HOLY WEEK.

THE TENEBRAE IN THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY-ILLNESS OF THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP--PREPARATIONS FOR MAUNDY THURSDAY.

The first of the three most solemn days of Holy Week was yesterday observed in the Catholic churches with the usual ceremonies. In each church the masses were celebrated in purple vestments and the altars, were celebrated in purple vestments and the altars, crucifixes, pictures, statues and candicaticks were all covered with cloth of the same color. The sacred edifices presented an appearance of mourning in harmony with the scenes in the Redeemer's life which the Church was commemorating. To-day and to-morrow these commemorations will be continued. The office of the Tenebre was song in many of the churches yesterday morning or afternoon, the faithful attending in large numbers, thus testifying by their devotion their strong terrible closing of Christ's life on earth. During the day, also, crowds of men and women, the latter especially, went through the devotion known as the "Stations of the Cross," which consists in saying some prayers before the pictures representing the differ ent stages of Christ's passion. The churches in which the office of the Tenebra was sung were St. Patrick's Twenty-eighth street; St. Joseph's, Sixth avenue and Washington place; St. Ann's, East Twelth street; St. Francis Xavier's (Josuit), West Sixteenth street; Vincent Ferrer's (Dominican), Sixty-fifth street at Lexington avenue; St. Nicholas', Second atreet; Church of the Roly Redeemer (Redemptorist), Third street, and the Franciscau church, Sullivan street.

At the Cathedral in the alternoon the service was presided over by the Very Rev. Vicar General Quinn owing to the absence of the Cardinal Archbishop. The priests present were the Rev. Father Kearney, Rev. Father Kane, Rev. Father Mori, Rev. Father churches in the city. As is customary, some of the were in attendance, those selected to participate in this year's ceremonies being key. Mr. Dougnerty, deacon; Rey. Mr. Lane, sub-deacon, and Mosers. Fitzpatrick and Quinn, all of whom will take a prominent part in the ceremonies of the week, as they did in the singing of the "Lamentations." These "Lamentations," as the world knows, are of the most plaintive style of Gregorian music, and when well sting, as they were yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral, tills the hearts of instencers with sympathy and tervor, which are increased by the saddened appearance of the "lienchictus" one of the candies on the triangular candiestick was extinguished, and while the "Miserere" was being sing the top light was concealed behind the aliar, and at the close of the office a noise was made by slight chapping of hands, when the hidden candie was brought forth to be replaced on the candiestick from which it was taken—the convulsed state of nature at Christ's death and His ever present divinity being thus suggested. students from the ecclesiastical seminary at Troy

thus suggested.

His Embuone Cardinal McCloskey was not present at the service yesterday, nor will be be at any of the services during the week. The health of His Eminence continues to be very bad. The greatest sympathy has been manifested toward him in his illness by the priests of the city, especially at this time, when his presence is so much missed from the services of Holy Week. It was hoped last week that the Cardinal would be able to officiate this morning at the consecration of the holy oils, a cremony which takes place only on Manndy Thursday of each year, but by the advice of his physicians His Eminence concluded that it would be a very impredent step for him to take, as it would necessitate celebrating mass in the church, and he would be, therefore, obliged to fast unity about one o'clock in the atternoon, a latigue which he was not at all able to endure. Under these painful arcumstances the oils for the archdoceas of New York will be consecrated this morning by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and then conveyed to the sacristy of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Muberry street, where, in the usual manner, the prests of New York can receive them during the day.

The service at the Cathedral this morning will begin at ten o'clock. Viera General Quinn officiating. On

at ten o'clock, Vicar General Quinn officiating. On Good Friday morning the service will aiso begin at ten o clock, the Rev. Father Farley officiating as cetebrant, and the sermon being preached by the Rev. Father Henning, of the Redemptorist Order. At the Easter Sunday high mass the sermon will be preached by one of the Jesuit Fathers of the Church of St. Francis

In all the Catholic churches yesterday the greatest activity prevaile (in the preparations for the repositories or temporary allars on which today reposes the blessed sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. At the service this morning the sacrament will be carried in procession from the principal aitar to the repository, and will be brought back to-morrow morning during the mass of the presentified to be consumed by the officiating priest, there being no consecration of the host on Good Friday, the only day in the year that such is the case. The ladies of the different altar societies and ladies of weath and leasure usually devote themselves to the sdorating of these temporary altars for Maundy thansday. Costly articles of gold, precious vases and other sunable objects are loaned to the churches for the occasion. The most beautiful flowers of the scasok and take choicest exotic plants are tastefully arranged around the altars, and numberiess lights make the resing places of the blessed sacrament respiendent. The greatest taste and skill are displayed annually in these decorations. The lathful worshippers go round during the day and evening to visit these altars, spending a brief time in prayer and the admiration of the illuminated little sanctuary in each.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Next Wednesday evening will be the last of the revival meetings, and the crowds in attendance at the Hippodrome in consequence increase day by day. At the noon meeting yesterday, at which there was an immense audience, Mr. Moody spoke on the "Water of eternal life," and he was followed by Rev. Drs. Osborne, Armitage and others. Mr. Sankey sang the 123d hymn, Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick delivered the benediction. the opening of the afternoon meeting Rev. Dr. Hepworth read an extraordinary large number of requests for prayer. Rev. Mr. Praisted prayed and Mr. Sankey sang a solo, a new hymn, "We are Marching to Camaan

sang a solo, a new hymn, "We are Marching to Canaan with Banner and Song," and also the hymn, "There is a land of pure delight." The subject of Mr. Moody's lecture was "The Two Adams."

Mr. Moody announced that next Wednesday night, being the last night of these meetings, the hall would be reserved for young converts, and treksts could be procured during the week.

In the evening there were \$,000 people in the Madison avenue hall and an overflow meeting of 4,000 persons in the Fourth avenue hall. Mr. Moody's sermon was on "Decision," from the text, "How long halt ye between two opinions I if the hord be God, follow him." He said:—There are a great many professions of sympathy in this world which do not mean anything, and there are a great many people who profess to love God, but profession means nothing but self. No one here cares about these vacilisting people, neither does God care for them. If you don't think there is anything in religion why come to these meetings I if you ston't believe in the Bisie, if there is no herealter, this is the only hie, why, let us burn up all the libides. Let us tern our churches into theatres and dance houses. Let us tern cur churches into theatres and dance houses. Let us earl, drink and be merry, for we will soon ne gone. I hope to see the day when men will be either insidels or Christians. Let them come out and say it. But I never saw an infidel that wanted to live in a country where there were not Christians nor no Bible.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Yesterday the Conference, after an hour and a half of secret council, decided to shut the door against all applicants for admission on trial this year because it stull. A class of thirteen young men are therefore

The following named Triers of Appeals were ap-pointed by the Bishop:—Revs. Dr. Curry, H. F. Pease, J. Roche, G. Taylor, J. M. Buckley, W. McAllister and I. S. Weed. The examining committees were also appointed for the next year. On the also appointed for the next year. On the Preliminary Course, Rev. F. Brown chairman; on the first year's course, Rev. C. M. Griffin chairman; second year, G. Stillman chairman; third year, J. Smith chairman; fourth year, I. S. Weed chairman. On Local Preachers for Deacon's Orders, C. B. Ford chairman, I local Preachers for Eiders' Orders, C. W. Fordham chairman. To preach the missionary sermon, Rev. T. H. Burch silernate. Church extension and missionary boards were elected sileo. Chaplain McCabe addressed the Conference in the nuterest of church extension. During the ten years' existence of his society it has aided 1,700 churches, 769 of which are in the South. It has \$250,006 in its loan fund and \$150,000 more is on the way there by bequests. It has turned over \$60,000 twice since the beginning of its career, until every third church in this country belongs now to Methodists of one name or another and one-fifth of all the people in this country profess Methodist faith. The report on education conveyed the pleasing intelligence that Mr. A. V. Stout had given \$40,000 to Wesievan University and \$40,000 to Brew Seminary to endow the president's chair in each, and Mr. Oliver Hoyt has given \$25,000 to a professorship in the first named institution. Mr. Stout has also given \$0,000 to the Church Extension Society. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society raised and expended last year \$30,000.

Musionary Society raised and expended last year \$60,000.

The amounts raised for the support of the bishops was \$1,345, a decrease from last year of \$396; for church building and improvements, \$130,745, and for ministerial support, \$235,781, which shows a reduction of \$11,389 from last year. The debts on the churches and parsonages of the Conference, amount to \$726,552 on a foral valuation of \$4,905,600; 110 churches lailed to take any collection for the episcopal fund. The chief statistics of the Conference show 38,435 members and 5,711 probationers, 237 local preachers, 251 Sunday schools, with 5,962 officers and teachers and 43,945 pupils, 276 churches and 146 parsonages, valued as above. The benevolent collec-

tions were:—For the Missionary Society, \$27,558; for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, \$2,121; for church extension, \$1,000; for tract distribution, \$1,000; for reducation, \$204; for Freedmen's Atd Society, \$1,246. The Secretary of the Conference was requested to send to the Centerence and Commission a resolution asking them to exclude intoxicating drinks from the Centennial grounds. Appointments will be made to-day.

CHEAP CABS.

CHEAP CABS.

NEW JERSEY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Classis of Newark, a body composed of members of the Reformed Dutch Church, have just concluded a seasion at Woodside. Before adjourning Rev. George S. Bishop offered a resolution which proposed to instruct the delegates to the General Synod to advocate the immediate dissolution of any committee which might be appointed to consider the advisability of unit-ing with the Presbyterian Church. A substitute, ofing with the Presbyterian Church. A substitute, offered by Rev. Mr. Terhune was adopted. It provides:—
While reciprocating all fraternal iceling and expressions with the Northern Presbyterian Church, we
deem it expedient that the Committee of Conference
for union and co-operation be at once disbanded. The
following delegates were appointed to the Particular
Synod at New Brunswick.—Rev. G. S. Bishop, H. H.
Van Vranken, E. P. Terhune, A. M. Quick, and Eiders
P. S. Duryee, H. H. Nichols, A. W. Baker and B. C.
Miller. Secundi:—Rev. Louis Bahler, F. V. Van Vranken, Oscar Gesner and C. E. Hart, and Eiders S. O.
Crane, G. L. Van Emburgh, J. L. Merrille and James
Browe; to the General Synod:—Rev. H. Veshlage, C.
R. Blauvelt, W. J. R. Taylor; Elders, Edgar Farmer,
William H. Kirk, S. R. W. Heath. Secundi:—G. A.
Abeel, P. D., John Kershaw, A. M. Quick; Elders D.
M. Skinner, Senator F. T. Frelinghuysen and B. C.
Miller.

M. Skinner, Senator F. T. Freinghuysen and R. C. Miller.

At Madison the Presbytery of Morris and Orange has been holden for several days. The application of the church at Morris Plains for the Presbytery to ordain Mr. Samuel Gardner without installing him as pastor of their church, because they were too poor to guarantee him a living, exeited much discussion and was reterred to a committee, who reported adversely. South Orange was chosen as the next place of meeting. The question of the General Assembly to have delegates appointed by the Synod, and not as now by the Presbyteries, was voted upon, and rejected by a two-thirds vote, Delegates to the General Assembly were chosen as follows:—Ministerial delegates—Rev. Oliver Crane, D. D., of Morristowu; Rev. Nathaniel Conckin, of New Vernon. Alternates—Rev. J. L. Danner, of East Orange, Rev. Mr. Bardwell, of Whippany Lay delegates—Mr. George W. Snow, of Orange, Mr. Reighter. of Paraippany. Alternates—Mr. Potts, of Jantison; Mr. F. G. Bernam, of Morristown.

COLORED CHURCH TROUBLES.

The matter of the application for an injunction to restrain-Rev. Jeremiah B. Murray, pastor of the Fleet place (Brooklyn) A. M. E. church, from occupying a portion of the building as a dwelling, thereby preventportion of the building as a dwelling, thereby prevent-ing the trustees from closing it, was argued before Judge Ginbert, in the Supreme Court of Kings county, yesterday forenoon. It was settled so that the motion for an injunction is denied. Mr. Murray is to continue his ministrations until the further order of the Court. He is permitted to occupy the study in the basement for legitimate purposes. The motion for an injunction may be renewed by either party.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PREVEN-TION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday a meeting of the Executive Committee the American Society for the Prevention of Couelty to Animals was held at the headquarters of the society, Mr. Royal Phelps in the chair. The minutes of th previous meeting having been read and approved the ounsel of the society, Mr. Gerry, reported various matters relating to legislation affecting the cause at Albany and Washington. The President reported that senting the work of the societies in America. A large banner, bearing the emblem of the society, with the name of each State society and its President throughout the Union and Canaoa inscribed thereon, will be suspended over a large collection of pictures, photographs and instruments of torture foreited. The beautiful silk banner of the society will also be exhabited.

ties at home and abroad.

The Superintendent reported that since the 1st of January the secrety had prosecuted 150 cases of crucity. Four gangs of dog and cock lighters had been attrested, tricu and punished; 355 disabled horses had been suspended from work; 38 complaints had been hovestigated and the cvils remedied; 35 disabled horses removed from the streets by the ambulances, and 284 condemned animals humanely destroyed by the officers. The meeting then adjourned.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. R. Benecke, of St. Louis, has published som charming photographic views of Black Hills scenery, the negatives of which he gathered last summer while accompanying Professor Jenney's expedition Under the stereoscope they present to the eye the picturesque features of the lovely ledian reserve, almost obvisting the necessity of travelling thither to realize their unique beauty.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

come to this country to fight Tom Alien, and all the best boxers in the city, will be present. Mike will be on hand ready to meet any inght weight in America.

The champion international beyele contest between D. Stanton, champion of England, and W. C. McClellan, champion of America, for \$700, will take place on Easter Monday, April 17, in the American Institute building, corner of Sixty-third street and Third avenue. Mr. Stanton's record on the other side of the water is unequalled, and during his career he has beaten the best trotting horses in the country. In a recent match, in which he competed successfully against four trotting horses, over 10,000 people were present. The fifty mile race will commence on Monday at teven P. M. Mr. Stanton is practising every day in the American Institute, and on Monday evening expects to make remarkably quick time. come to this country to fight Tom Allen, and all the

time.

On Saturday evening there will be a grand gladia-torial display at Thomas' Central Park Garden for the benefit of Professor William Miller, the Grænd-Roman wrestler. John Dwyer, William Edwards and Regis Senac will be among those who will contribute to the festivities.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Asso-The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday. Mr. John Warren O'Shangnessy was elected a life member. An offer from the proprietors of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times to furnish a Challenge Badge for monthly competition was accepted, and it was decided to hold the first match for the trophy early in May. Cofonels dilderisleve and Wingate were appointed as a special subcommittee to draw up an accurate definition of a regular military rifle as distinct from a special military rifle. CHESS.

The score at the tournament at the Café International now stands as follows:-- Won. Lost. Drawn.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund Committee

A NUISANCE.

TO THE ENTOR OF THE HERALD :-I read with great interest in last Sunday's Henaub the account of M. Largeau's exploration of the Sahara, in which we are told that many of the natives of the Souf are afflicted with ophthalmia, chiefly caused by the sweeping of sand through the air, &c. How would this traveller be surprised to find an al-

How would this traveller be surprised to find an almost similar state of things, accompanied with like results, but produced by artificial means, in the great city of New York? I refer to the Second Avenue Railroad Company's sprinkling their track with fine gravel, which the strong winds of this season almost immediately distribute over whole blocks in immense clouds of dust, to the detriment of the health of thousands.

Having suffered years ago from ophthalmia I suddenly found my eyes affricted again, and my physician tells me it is owing to dust. One of my children was taken sick with inflammation of the longs, and other children around here are troubled with pulmonary complaints. Would it not be the business of the Roard of Health to look into this matter?

ADOLPHUS MULLER.

sufficiency of His Inspectors.

WHY "CRYSTALS" WERE WITHDRAWN.

New York Transfer Company on the Situation.

THE REAL COST OF CABS

Shall There Be a Cab Commission P

Few discussions have commanded so much attention

s that which has grown out of the HERALD's exposure

of the cab system of New York. Every citizen's in-terested in it and looks toward some reform from it. But in its present stage not much should be expected. The people who profit immediately by backs and coaches are engaged rather in recrimination than re-While they fight the system continues as before, and nothing of real value is being done to improve it. They are only seeking taults in each other to submit to the local government for the purpose of having one or the other of those in use continued. Recently the HERALD very clearly demonstrated on the showing of the most frank of either party that both were wrong, and that the great trouble was that they could do just as they pleased, because they repre-sented political cliques, to be used during election excitements, and also because seven inspectors were cerned. Even the so-called kings of the business, together with the Superintendent's representatives, agreed that cabs could be run at extertionate prices and unsanitarily without let or hindrance from the of the vehicles they drive, must charge exorbitant prices to carn a living. Besides all this, it is admitted that the talk about the cost of the conveyances and their outfits is the sheerest humbug, inasmuch as nine-tenths of those now on the stands are very dilapidated concerns indeed. And so it comes to pass that the excuses offered by persons interested in the back business of New York to-day are trivial at best, if not absolutely untrue. The trouble is, and has been, that they do what they like, and that the inspection to which they are subjected is only preliminary to their getting a license to drive their exorbitant trade, to the serious inconvenience of the people. Even Marshal Kelly admitted yesterday in presence of his inspectors that it would be utterly impossible for the seven men acting in that capacity to do aught toward checking, not to say arresting, the practice of extortion so uni-versally complained of. "We have seven men now," said he, complacently, "as inspectors, and we can keep the coaches in good condition, can't we?" said he to the inspector present, who promptly replied in gear of the cabs, and not to the abuses condemned.
"We cannot, of course, regulate or control the actions of the drivers in their dealings with passengers," said he, laughing, "but for the purposes prescribed by the ordinance we have, in my judgment, enough inspecthis city have not any power to stop cheating, and so

Yesterday afternoon a HERALD reporter visited the office of the manager of the New York Transfer Comcrystals or one-horse vehicles, whose drivers were generally understood to have the right to contract rith passengers on the streets for transportation to any part of the city. The gentleman in charge said that the crystals, now withdrawn, did not pay, because enough people could not be had to employ them even on the low fare system. It might have been, he suggested, because the competition against them was too great; that is to say, for the reason that their mission—cheaper cabs—was not that their mission—cheaper cabs—was not clearly understood. At any rate, they did not pay, so they were withdrawn. Since then the Transfer Company has been in the back business, because of a previous arrangement with the hotels and ferry and ratiroad companies. "But," said the gentlem charge, "we would be just as well satisfied to get out of lower prices than are called for by the late ordinance, A complimentary benefit will be given this afternoon and, in my judgment, 'carriages' cannot be placed upon at Harry Hill's to Mike Coburn, the well known light our streets profitably at lower rates. It is true our system is different from that governing the other

York clubs, where our stands are:

Washington square, south; Forty-second street, north;
Fourth syenur, east, and Sixth avonue, west, or any
oistance less than one mile, including Grand Contral depot, coups, each person
Washington square, south; Forty-second street, north;
Fourth avenue, east, and Sixth avenue, west, or any
oistance less than one mile, including Grand Central depot, carriage, one or more persons.

Porty-second street to Fifty-minh street, north, and
between Thirl and Seventh avenues, coupe, one
person.

Forty second street to Fifty-ninth street, north, and between Third and Seventh avenues, coupe, two persons

Forty-second street to Fifty-muth street, north, and between Third and Seventh avenues, carriage, one or more persons

Opera or theatre, above Thirteenth street, coupe, cach person.

oach person
Opera or theatre, above Thirtcenth street, carriago, one or hore persons.
Opera or theatre, below Thirtcenth street, coupe, one or two persons Opera or theatre, below Thirteenth street, carriage, Opera or theatre, below Thirteenin reces, and come or more persons.
Call stopers or theatre and wait parties' convenience, compete per bour, and the person of the stopers of theatre and wait parties' convenience, and all an apers or theatre, and call for and return, coupe. To opera or theatre, and call for and return, carriage. Calling or shopping, per hour, coupe carriage.
Calling or shopping, per hour, carriage.
Calling or shopping, per hour, carriage.
Comment teamer, per hour, carriage.
Comment as an are per hour, carriage.
Comment as an are per hour, carriage.
Carriage, one of these persons.

steamers, to Liberty stroot, carrie e, one persons.
Located below Grand street, including E, E, steambonts, to South Ferry, coupe, one or two persons.
Located below Grand at cet, including E, E, steambonts to South Ferry, carriage, one or more persons.
Wall or Broad street, carriage, one or more jersons.
Canal street and below to City Hall, coupe, one or two

persons.
Canal street and below, to Ct y Hatt, carriage, one or CENTRA TARK

Landau, not exceeding three hours.

Open carriage, not exceeding three hours.

Clarence, not exceeding three hours.

Each additional hour.

Coupe, not exceeding three hours.

Excen additional hour.

Excen additional hour.

Coupe, not exceeding three nours. 100

Each additional hour 100

CLAUENCE OR OPEN CARRIAGE. 100

To Jerome Park, Fleetwood, Four-in-hann Club, Prospect Park, Fort Washington, High Bridge, Flushing or rort Itanition. 1000

To Macomb's bain, Manhattanville, Amorts or Greenwood. 800

Perhagges to be baid by parties using carriage. Baggage checked from hotels or private residences to destination, per piece, flity cents.

N. B.—These rates will apply to equal distances or service not enumerated, and the same rates will be given to members of ciub on showing pass thelet on trains or at depots of Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, New Haven and Harten Railroad; also the St. Nicholas listed, the Windsor listed, or any other of the company's stands, or at any other point when disengaged, and may be ordered from the club atand to call at the residence of any member within four blocks of the club, and the service will be charged for as though starting from the c ub.

Steady driving, or between points named, or similar service, will not be periormed at hour service rates.

Payment for service may be made in cash or by order on the club. Drivers will be previded with cards for that purpose.

Members of the club are estimately requested to report any incivility or attempt at overcharge by any of the drivers.

any ineivility or attempt at overcharge by any of the drivers.

"You will see from this that we strive to run at reasonable races; but our figures above given are, I believe, the very lowest that could be set at this time. We have heard from Mr. E. W. Andrews, the President of the American District Telegraph Company, his project, the outlines of which the HuralD published least week, and I may say to you that we will try it. How successful it will be remains to be seen. Cheaper cabe are necessary perhaps; but the formation of our island, I fear, will make them very difficult to establish. No body wants to take short drives on Manhatan, which is oblong and whose streets run, so to speak, longthwise of a narrow parallelogram, so that a great deal more time is likely to be occupied in completing a trip for a cab here than in London."

A word supplementary to this statement may be said about the alleged cost of vehicles. It has been declared by the owners of the backs on both sides—Public flack Owners' Association and Special Licentintes—that one of the great difficulties in the way of cheap

wherefore the discrence in prices and prouss was nectralized. Like the stages, fares could be had on the public highways and stands were not required.

A New PROPOSITION.

In connection with this question of cheap cabs comes, as a natter of course, many suggestions. Some of them are worth consideration; others are not, because of their impracticability. A good deal has been collered by the people in the business toward its rejorm. The privileged classes have suggested the establishment of stands and special licenses for those who would engage in it, and the unprivileged have stated it as their belief that only by the fullest and freest competition could a cheap cab system be obtained. But now comes a voice from the former in the person of Mr. Van Ranst, saving that after all the true solution of the problem might be found in the creation of a commission by the Legislature appoint a commission composed of two or three men, who shall have the whole supervision of the cabs in this city from the granting of licenses to their recall. I would have them endowed with powers sufficient to fix rates and see to their enforcement. They should grant the licenses to those who applied and see not only that their vehicles were in proper condition, but also that the rates published, posted up and generally undersfood, were charged. To accomplish the I would give them the right to place in spectors at each stand and at every place of public call whose duties, like those of the Parisian inspectors which were published in Monday's Hunald, should be to book and check the persons, distances and fares of those they transport from one point to unother. Over charging would, by this means, be obviated, and all talk about "privileged" and "amprivileged" elasses be put a stop to. The commission should hear all complaints against back drivers and deal with them, and none but respectable men would then be in the traffic. I do not seek in my affairs any privileges ahoad of those enjoyed by other men, neither do I want any dis-King of the Cab Ring.' If any cheaper method of running the business consistently can be established I am willing to inderso it; but, as I said before, the whole trouble held in the irresponsibility of a large number of those at present engaged in it and who have attached themselves to what is known as the Public Hack Owners' Association. The truth is that by having our cabs at stands before hotels and at specified points we can place foremen to overhook them who will see that no injustice is done to passengers and that both proprietors and customers get their dues."

look them who will see that no injustice is done to passengers and that both proprietors and customers get their dues."

THE MAYOR ON THE QUESTION.

Yesterday a lieral proportor called on Mayor Wickham and had quite a long conversation with him in relation to the much vexed cab question. His Honor observed that there was great need of recorm in the backing system of New York. Cheuper rates and botter inspection were needed, and, indeed, a radical change was necessary. "In my judgment," said &r. Wickham, "the whole business of iteensing either cabs, carriages or venders, should be put into the hands of the Potice Commissioners. Had the police the jurisdiction over these vehicles that which we now complain of—lack of proper inspection—would be removed, for every officer would then be an inspector, having immediately within his grasp the power to restrict drivers and see that they did not overcharge. It is certain that no Mayor can know much, every through his subordinates, of the people to whom licenses are granted, and he cannot at any time enter into the mer-is of a complaint which must be dispused of speedily to afford redress to the complainant. Had the police, who are lamiliar with the cabmen as well as other cirizens, power to deal with delinquent cabmen, there would be less cause for complaint."

Speaking of the commission mentioned above Mr. Wickham said that it was impracticable; and, further, that the city was afflicted with as many commissions as it could bear.

HOW TO REGULATE THE HACK BUSINESS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Having had some experience in cab riding and rates of fare in London and other cities in England, and having a strong hope that something will be done here to give us the convenience of going from place to place in a reasonable time, in a comfortable manner and at a moderate charge, I am prompted to make the following remarks and suggestions:—
The two-wheeler or Hansom is the favorite in Lon-

don. The four-wheeler is mostly used when more than two are in the party and by travellers with luggage. Most of the drivers hire from the proprie-ters of the cabs and pay so much per day, irrespective of receipts, and there are many licensed cabmen who make a good living at the rates charged. The proprietors, of course, hire out at a profit, so that there are two classes who realize a very fair margin at the low rates charged. Cab and driver have a separate license, The driver wears his badge conspicuously, and hands the hirer a ticket with his number thereon at the time the hirer a ticket with his number thereon at the time of hiring. Each cab is numbered toside and outside in plain figures. The driver is required to carry a book, issued by the authorities, which has distances calculated from and to all parts of London, and so arranged that aimost a glance will show what the right fare is. In case of dispute, whatever the cause, the passenger can compel the driver to proceed to the nearest police office, and if measurement is in question the officer has authority to arbitrate, or it unable to decide the exact distance to a question generally of a few yards), both parties can deposit \$1.21 until distance is measured, the party who is wrong forfeiting. In serious cases of insubordination, drunkenness, attempt to overcharge, tast or slow driving, &c., on the part of the cabinant, he can be taken before a police magistrate, and if convicted an indorsoment is made on his license, and three such black marks for let it.

made on his license, and three such black marks forlet it.

I suggest rates of fare in New York should be as
follows:—Fitty cents for two miles and under, and
twenty-live cents for each mile or fraction over. If
engaged by the hour, \$1 per hour and proportionately
over. Twenty-live cents extra for whole distance for
each additional passenger, and same for trunk or other
article over a certain weight or size. In addition to a
reasonable tariff, what we want are, one horse vehicles
on two and four wheels. They need not be fined with
extravagant material or expensively trimmed, but
should be clean and comfortable, cabs with drivers
licensed, regular street stands appointed under constant police supervision, and a strict enforcement of
ruics and regulations to ensure listing horses and
vehicles, civility, proper charges and preventive of
drivers badgering the public for a hiring. It might
be found necessary to make a rule that no
cab shall be hired except from a regulation stand, and
that the first cab on the stand only can be hired, thus
forcing the drivers after being discharged to proceed
to any stand they may cleet, take last place there and
want turn for hiring. There is in London a waterman
employed on each stand, and we might adopt the same
pian here. Let him be paid out of the license fees
and appointed by the police, have supervisory powers
and keep a record of the number of every driver
hiring from the stand and time of such hiring. In
cases of lost property or other trouble the hirers in
this way would have additional means of identification. One nuisance to the public and polee in London
is the blocking up of thoroughtares by cabman seeking
passengers. The regulation of hiring from a stand
would prevent the amoyance and allow proper resting time to the horses. My experience in London was
that in the afternoon it was a pretty hard thing to get
a cab horse which was not tired out.

HARTFORD'S CHIEF ENGINEER.

HARTFORD'S CHIEF ENGINEER.

The firemen of Hartford, Conn., who have since The firemen of Hartford, Conn., who have since April 1 meuraed the loss of their chief, Henry G. Eaton, were made glad yesterday forenoon by the joy-tul intelligence flashed over the wires from the office of Polce Superintendent P. Campbell, of Brooklyn, announcing that the lost one had been in the latter city. It will be remembered that when Mr. Eaton, who is a first cousin of United States Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, was first lost sight of by his family and magnitude of the latter for the senator fo of Connecticut, was first lost sight of by his family and associates great alarm for his safety prevailed, and his photograph, accompanied with a description of his appearance, was sent to all the principal cities in the Union. Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, while on Court street, the hip man of the Telegraph Department of Brooklyn, David McConnell, saw a man about fifty years of age, dressed in the uniform of a fireman, the buttons of the cost, which were of white metal, being covered with velvet. McConnell remembered on the instant that the leatures of the man bore a striking resemblance to the picture of Hartford's missing are chieftain, whom he had never soon. He accosted the stranger, asking if he was not from "up the river," and the fireman said "No," he was not. In reply to the query whether his hams was katon he caid that was not his name. This did not satisfy the vigilant officer, who took him before the Superintendent. The latter official on questioning him obtained the admission that the stranger was the individual wanted in Hartford, and the firends of Katon were at once notified. To the Superintendent he made a statement to the effect that he left home under a sudden impulse, being anxious to see the country. He went from Hartford to Richmond, thence to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and lastly to Brooklyn. He did not partake of a drop of liquor from the time he left his home. Word came from Hartford, where Eaton, who has been chief of the Fire Department for nearly eight years, is very highly thought of, that two members of the Fire Commissioners would be down by the six o'clock train to take charge of their friend. But in the meantime Mr. Chambers, Chief of Police of the city of the Fire Commissioners would be down having been notified from Hartford by telegraph of the fact that Eaton, for whom he has been searching in the cities along the Hudson, was in Brooklyn. The meeting between the two officials was most cordial and friendly, and they left together for Hartford by the evening tra and associates great alarm for his safety prevail

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

The quarterly report of Fire Marshal Sheldon, received by the Board of Commissioners yesterday, shows, among other interesting items, that the estimated losses were \$2,717,996; insurances, \$5,386,423; loss on buildings, \$529,707; loss on atock, \$2,188,289; insurance on buildings, \$1,577,800; insurance on stock, \$3,408,625; amount of uninsured loss, \$25,001; on buildings, \$4,606,625; amount of uninsured loss, \$25,001; on buildings, \$4,606,625; amount of uninsured loss, \$25,001; on buildings, \$4,600; on stock, \$23,340.